NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—SEVER CASTLES OF THE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE PEARL OF SAVOY. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Love; OR, THE COUNTY AND T

NEW BOWERT THRATRE, Howery.-THREE GUARDS OLYMPIC THEATPE, Broadway.-My Man Ton-Street

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- THE IRON MASE. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- THE HIDDEN HAND

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—A Living Alli-BATOR—FAT WOMAN—GIANTESS. DATTAINER OF THE REGI EMIT—JENNY LIND. Open Day and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Bublisques, &c.—The

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 514 Broadway .- STREET OF SOAF HELLER'S HALL, 585 Broadway.—San Francisco Min

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 Bowery.—Sam SHARPLEY'S MIN-STREETS.—PARLOR CONCERT—CARNIVAL OF FUN—THE BLACE STATES. AMERICAN THEATRE, No 444 Broadway. -BALLETS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 609 Broadway.—THE ITALIAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 818 Broadway.

New York, Monday, June 19, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

The probabilities are that the Southern States will al be provided with regular or provisional State governments before the national holiday next month. On the 17th inst. President Johnson appointed Provisional Governors for the States of Texas and Georgia, and others for Florida, Alabama and South Carolina are to be appointed immediately.

Governors, as follows:-Kentucky......Thomas E. Bramlette VirginiaFrancis H. Pierpoint. Missouri Thomas C. Fletcher ArkansasJohn Murphy. LouisianaJames Madison Wells.

The President has appointed the following Provisions Governors for the following States:-

Provisional Governors are yet to be appointed for the following States:-

Alabama, South Carolina

A conference took place in Richmond on Thursday las between Governor Pierpoint and the members of the Virgiain Legislature, the subject under consideration being a proposition to extend the right of suffrage beyond the limits imposed by the Alexandria constitution, by which all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privilege of voting. If Virginia is not represented in the next session of Congress it will not be because Virginians willing to fill seats in that body cannot be found. Candidates for these positions are coming to light rapidly, including some gentlemen who a short time ago would have considered themselves insulted by being called citizens of the United States. It is even said that the late rebel Governor, Extra Billy Smith, proposes to run for election, if he can first get President Johnson to

Seneral Alfred H. Terry has recently, by direction of the War Department, assumed command of the Depart ment of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a ; demation ordering the election on the first Thursday August (the 3d) next of a full delegation to Congress and members of the Legislature in certain districts in which

Orders have been issued for the dismantling of all the defensive works around Washington excepting twentytwo forts and three or four batteries so located as to form a complete defence to the capital on all sides. These, it is mid, will be strengthened and improved and permasently garrisoned.

It is stated that among the recent petitions for pardor to President Johnson are Alexander H. Stephens, late rebal Vice President, and Robert E. Lee, late con of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. It is said that Stephens confesses himself very ponitent for his rebellious course, but pleads in extenuation that he was led into it by the New York Tribune advocating the right of ion that he was led the Southern people to withdraw from the Union if a majority of them decided in favor of such proceeding.

The following troops arrived in this city yester day, or their way home:-The One Hundred and Forty-second New York and the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts infantry regiments, the Seventh New York heavy artillery and the Iwenty-ninth and Thirtieth Massachusetts batteries. The First New Hampshire heavy artillery regiment which arrived on Saturday night, left for home yester day. The different places of maderyque in the city for

the war-worn veterans keep well crowded with them, fresh regiments arriving as others depart.

There are an immense number of rebel pr at the Battery Barracks. Several hundred of them left for the South yesterday. The remainder are expected to

leave in a few days. The examination of the graduating class at the Wes Point Military Academy was concluded some days ago, and on Saturday last the standing of the various men bers was announced. This year's class contains sixty eight members, being the largest over graduated from the Academy. The Board of Visitors attending this year's examinations have unanimonsly agreed on a recommendation that the number of cadets in the Academy be increased to four hundred, nearly double the present number. The annual academical hop took place on Saturday night. It is expected that the graduating class will receive their diplomas and be relieved from duty today. The examinations of the other classes will be con tinged this week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Cunard extra steamer Sidon, the first of the bi weekly line, and the German steamers Bremen and Ba varia arrived at this port yesterday, with European ad-

vices to the 7th of June.

The Montreal steamship Hibernian also touched a Father Point, bringing advices, via Londonderry, to the 9th inst., her dates being five days later than those previously received.

England has unconditionally withdrawn belligeren rights from the rebels. France had previously taken a similar course. Earl Russell, in his official notification. acknowledges that "peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession," and states that as a necessary consequence "her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying Confederate flag to enter such ports, harbors and wa Confederate mag to other such point, harden thera," and must require any such vessels forthwith to depart therefrom within twenty-four hours. There is, however, an added provise that the commander of any rebel vessel may divest his vessel of her warlike characteristics. ter and remain within British waters at his own risk.

France continued to be violently agitated on the Mex an question. M. Thiers, the leader of the opposition in the French Chambers, in a speech on the budget, strongly deprecated the continuance of the French intervention in Mexico, urging that by its cessation an annual saving of at least fifty million francs might be effected. La France consoles its readers by arguing that the Monroe doctrindoes not apply to Mexico, and that America is too ex hausted by previous efforts to engage in a foreign war.

On the authority of the London Times it is stated that France has notified the Washington government that Mexico is under French protection, and that fillbustering will be dealt with without mercy.

Details of the war among the South American repub ics confirm the successes of the Paraguayan forces. The

Paraguayan army is estimated at sixty thousand; the Consols closed in London on the 9th at 90% a 90%

ness doing. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Advices from the republic of Hayti as late as the 2 inst ;have reached us. They state that the rebellion against the government of President Geffrard had been completely suppressed. The rebels were defeated in a battle near Gonaives, after which their leaders fied and endeavored to make their escape from the country, and the troops laid down their arms

Our St. Domingo correspondent makes a statement of numerous outrages committed on the property and rights of citizens of the United States domiciled in the Domini-can republic by the Spanish military forces during their St. Domingo, engaged in various important and extensive agricultural, manufacturing and mining enterprises; and correspondent states that, whenever their within the Spanish lines, the simple fact of their being Americans was sufficient to subject them to spoliation. The Dominican Minister who visited Washington had redesire was to present a statement of the outrages of the Spaniards to our government, but that he was unable to obtain an interview with Mr. Seward for the purpose.

The United States steamer Someriset, Captain W. P. Rogers, arrived here yesterday from the Florida coast,

of the steamer Isono The government steamer Massasoit, Commander R. T. Senshaw, also arrived in this port yesterday.

An extensive fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, occurred at Saratoga Springs yesterday It broke out about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon places-and spread very rapidly, soon entirely destroy ing that extensive edifice, ten cottages in the vicinity, the Marvin House, Marvin row, three club houses, a telegraph office and an express office. Two lives were

In connection with an account of the annual convention, in this city last week, of the United States Flir Glass Association, we give on the second page of this morning's HERALD very interesting sketches of the introduction of glass manufacture into this country, its pre sent advanced condition, the mysteries connected with the art, and the character of American glassware as com-

pared with European.

The orders of Superintendent Kennedy for the closing of the music and lager beer halls and gardens and the liquor saloons were executed to a considerable extent

throughout the city yesterday and last evening.

A singing festival of three or four German street, yesterday; but the police, by direction of Superin tenden: Kennedy, appeared and put a stop to the pro ceedings, as a violation of the Sunday law. The Ger-mans afterwards proceeded to a locality at the foot of Sixty third street, where they continued their festivities A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body o

a Frenchman named Octave S. Marracini, who was found on Saturday morning lying in an insensible condit a bench under the Terrace in the Park. Medical efforts were made to revive him, but it was found impossible and he expired in about five hours after being discovered An examination showed that he committed suicide by swallowing laudanum; but the motive of the act has no Another raid was made by the police on Saturday night

on the abandoned females of the Fourth ward. Thirty six of them, ranging from ten to forty years of age, were arrested in Roosevelt, Water, Cherry and other streets and yesterday morning they were sentenced to six month each on Blackwell's Island.

The ferryboat Sunswick, running between Yorkvill and Astoria, was discovered to be on fire yesterday after-noon while making one of her trips across the East river. The flames spread rapidly, and threatened the total dethe boat, as well as the lives of the passen gers; but she was run ashore and partially saved. No

person on board was injured.

The new and elegant Baptist church in Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, was dedicated yesterday fore

street, near Fifth avenue, was dedicated yesterday fore-noon by appropriate services. The Rev. Dr. Armitage preached the dedicatory sermon.

The fourth anniversary of the Institution of Reward for the Orphans of Pairiots was held last evening in the Presbyterian church corner of second avenue and Four teenth street. The attendance was very limited in num

bers. The annual reports showed a need of funds. The law of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender has been declared unconstitutional by the Ken-

tucky Court of Appeals.

A terrible locomotive explosion occurred at Frankfort,
Kentucky, on the 12th inst. Four persons were killed
and eight or ten severely wounded. A piece of the boiler, supposed to weigh three hundred pounds, was thrown a distance of one hundred yards, penetrating the roof of a house and slightly wounding a young lady An axle of the tender of the train that left In lis for Louisville on the evening of the 12th inst. broke when the train was five miles north of Crothersville and two cars were precipitated down an embankment killing two persons, released prisoners going to Ten

nessee, and wounding four or five severely.

The loss by the burning of the large drug store of I A. Robinson & Co., at Louisville, on the night of the 13th inst., amounted to one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of one hundred and twelve thousand.

A large building on the corner of Hill and Front streets, Hannibal, Missouri, used as a tobacco factory, was totally destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., cutalling a loss of about sighty thousand dollars.

Reconstructing the Union-Great Success of President Johnson's Plan.

The work of reconstruction is proceeding with extraordinary rapidity. The proclai tions of President Johnson, which we published yesterday, announce the appointments of pro-visional governors for two more of the seceded States. The Hon. James Johnson is to be the new Governor of Georgia, and the Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas. In these appointments, as in those for North Carolina and Mississippi, the President has selected loyal Southern men in preference to Northern politicians and his own intimate acquaintance with the wishes of the Southern people, the standing and opinions of representative Southerners and the best means to assist and strengthen the Union sentiment at the South, has enabled President Johnson to push on his plan of reconstruction very rapidly and very success

Eleven Southern States seceded from the Union. Two others-Kentucky and Missouri were claimed by the secessionists, but never lost their loyal governments. Of these eleven seceded States Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana were restored to the Union under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and are now, to all intents and purposes, as loyal as Maryland or Delaware. Since the 25th of May, when the rebel General Johnston surrendered, five more States have been brought back. North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas have been supplied with provisional governors, and Virginia has retained Governor Pierpoint, who was elected by the loyal portion of the people while the rebellion was still in existence. Thus, in the short space of a little more than three weeks, five great States have been restored to loyalty. South Carolina, Florida and Alabama yet remain to be treated; but another pro clamation, to be issued in a few days, will include them. So before the glorious Fourth of July the United States will be intact, one and

Nor is this remarkably rapid reconstruction merely upon paper. It is a real and vital certainty. The Southern people are anxious for it and acquiesce in it. So far from the abolition of slavery becoming a stumbling block in the way of reunion, as many persons naturally expected, the majority of the Southerners take emancipation as a matter of course, and promise to aid the government heartily and cordially in the tremendous task of transforming the negro slaves into American freemen. There are difficulties in regard to this feature of reconstruction, however, which only time and patience can remove. The appointment of provisional governors, who shall call State conventions, which shall provide for the election of State officers, State Legislatures and Representatives in Congress, is a plain plan, which requires only the selection of loyal men to carry out its details to be in every respect successful. But in the discrimination between loyal Southerners and rebels, in the exercise of his power to punish and to pardon, in his care for the poor whites—the class from which he sprung-and in his dealings with the emanciated blacks and their relations to the State, to their white neighbors and to the United States government, President Johnson will find need for the wisest statesmanship and most dexterou employment of the authority with which Providence and the will of the people have endowed

Cariously enough, at the very comm

ment of his administration, President Johnson is deserted by the very men from whom he might have anticipated sympathy if not assistance. The radical republicans, who professed to be so devoted to the welfare of the blacks are the most dissatisfied individuals in the country, now that the abolition of slavery has been achieved. They oppose the appointment contending that there are no loyal men at the South and that Northern abolitionists ought to fill these offices. On the other hand they oppose, through the Tribune, the punishment of any rebels, stating that only slavery and State rights ought to reap the penalty of treason. The poor whites of the South they utterly ignore. They insist that President Johnson shall proclaim every negro a voter, giving the blacks ballots before he gives them anything else. Of course the abolitionists know that it is impossible for him to do this, because the suffrage question rests entirely with the States; but that does not prevent them from organizing against the President, under the leadership of Chief Justice who has already disgraced himself, his office and the country by extra-judicial decisions. Nor does it prevent them from threatening, through Mr. Wendell Phillips, to repudiate the national debt if negro suffrage be not granted, or promising (if we accept the amended version of his speech) to recognize the rebel debt if negro suffrage is granted Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a published letter, states that what he said at Boston was that he would advocate the repudiation of all rebel debts if the Union were reconstructed on a white basis; and the clear inference from this statement is that he is prepared to advocate the payment of all rebel debts if the Union be reconstructed on a black and white basis. Whether he made the threat reported or offered the bribe here stated, his party is alike inimical

But under the circumstances it is very clear that the President has gained more than he has lost by the desertion and the antagonism of the radical faction. The people have a profound distrust of these men, who, as Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, says in his application for a pardon, were the original promoters and encouragers of secession, and who now look upon the negro, not as a man, but as a mere votin machine. Consequently, the masses, North and South, will rally around President Johnson in invincible force, and the more he is assailed by the radicals for not attempting the impossible, the more the people will ad-mire his eminently practical mind, and the more they will assist him in carrying out his eminently practical plans. A few silly editorials in a paper like the Tribune, which holds that if you give a starving man a ballot it is equivalent to giving him something to eat, and a few silly speeches from such ranters as Wendell Phillips, who first insists upon repudiating the national debt and then advocates the recognition of the rebel debt, cannot have any weight with a man of President Johnson's calibre, particularly as he feels the steady support of the people upholding and sustaining him, as the deep waters of the ocean sustain the strong and skilful swimmer. We know the people and we understand the drift of public opinion. The Tribune itself says that we predicted to from our observa tion of the tone of the French press. And as we understand public opinion we assure President Johnson that it is with him; that it has contidence in him; that thus far he is right, and that he has only to go ahead as he has begun to retain the undivided approbation of the country. Our people recently transformed a radical meeting, organized to dictate to the President, into an ovation in his honor; and thus, upon every possible occasion they will take care to make the wrath of the radicals his highest praise.

The News from Europe-Our Reconstrution Abroad.

Three or four steamers arrived yesterday from Europe, with news to the 9th inst. are advised by these arrivals of the abrogation of all restrictions on our vessels-of-war in British ports and the withdrawal of belligerent rights from the rebels. We had previously announced that the Netherlands had come to similar determination, and on Saturday Mr. Seward informed Mr. Welles that the Emperor of France had absolutely "withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of

The clear and distinct action of the King of Holland and the Emperor is in excellent contrast with the peddling littleness of the British government, as exhibited in the news which we publish this morning. The British government recognized the rebellion in pure hos tility to us; but, afraid to acknowledge that it subsequently trumped up the story that it did not recognize the belligerency of the rebellion until we ourselves had done so by the declaration of the blockade. That story has been disproved by the showing that Russell had given notice of the recognition of bellige rency many days before the declaration of blockade was known in England. But, neveribeless, the Ministry still adhered to that poor pretext, and endeavored to be consistent with it by the refusal to nullify its recognition until the very last hour, when Lord Russell reluctantly issued his order of revocation. Very consistently, the British government argued and argued around every pitiful point, and split

hairs to the last possible moment. Thus England makes the same acknowledgment of our supreme sovereignty here that the King of the Netherlands and the Emperor of the French had previously made; and so it is seen that we are reconstructing ourselves as a nation before the world abroad at the same time that the process of reconstruction is going on so finely at home.

Reduction of the Expenses of the Gov

A great deal has been said, and numerous promises made by government officials, in reference to the reduction of expenses. There has been considerable curtailment of the daily expenditure, but not anywhere near as fast as should be done, nor to the extent which the present condition of the country would justify and in fact require. We fear that there has been more done in promise than in reality There is no reason why a large diminution should not be made in every branch of the service. There is no necessity for retaining so large an army as now exists. The rebellion is thoroughly crushed; its spirit, with but few exceptions, is crushed, and a large portion of the present force can be immediately dispensed with. In many localities where an army corps is stationed a division would be ample to take care of the police arrangements. In others, where a division now performs this duty, a brigade, and perhaps a regiment, would be ufficient. The War Department should attend to this at once and see that the men are dis charged, and the vast amount of material now no longer of any use, disposed of and the funds

paid into the Treasury. The rank and file of the volunteer force, espetricts of the country, are anxious to get home, are uneasy at their detention, and in many instances complaining that they are not mustered out. They enlisted for the war; that is over, and they see no reason why they should not b permitted to return to their families. What is more, they are anxious to reach home in time to take part in the coming harvests, which are now about commencing in many localities. Aside from the benefit which we shall receive in the reduction of expenses in mustering these men out, if they can only reach home in time for the harvests they will find immediate employment. They will thus be able to lay up mething for a rainy day, and the soo adapt themselves to the great change from the exciting life in camp to that of the quiet of civil pursuits. But if, on the other hand, they are retained until the husbandman has gathered his crops, there will be no opportunity for them to obtain employment until the opening of another season. They will in this instance return home and pass the long and tedious winter months in idleness and become restless. This will result as sure as night follows day, in dangerous con binations, and in their being induced by designing men into all manner of schemes, which may bring the government into serious complication. The immediate reduction of our military force and the disposal of a large amount of material, is therefore financially, morally, politically, and in every other way, of the highest importance to the country.

The same rule will apply to the navy with equal force, and to all other branches of the government which has been largely increased by the war. The transports employed in the navy, the numerous vessels of war improvised for the occasion, should be sold at once, and the men who have been employed in manning them discharged, paid off, and allowed to go home. The force upon many of the regular vessels-of-war can also, without any detriment to the service, be largely reduced. All this will tell very materially upon the expenditures of the government, and sooner enable us to return to a specie basis, and bring our commercial interests back to a firmer and more reliable condition. The War and Navy Departnents should attend to this at once. should be lost. Every week's delay adds millions to our debt, which the people will soon feel in the increase of taxation. Will those officials attend to their duty in this respect without delay? The people are anxiously looking for a practical reply.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The work of practically regenerating the labor system of the South has already comnenced. The German organizations in this city are encouraging and facilitating emigration from their native country to the Southern lands as possessing unsurpassed fertility and a climate at once salubrious and suitable to the Louis Napoleon the last revolution in France. | constitutions of their fellow countrymen. A

large influx of foreign emigrants to the South may be expected to follow the re-establishment of order in all the States. Tennessee, now become a free State, is already extending a welcome to all comers who aim at the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, the cereals, and especially the fruits of the vineyard, upon prolific

Representation and Taxation-The Que

Some days ago we laid down the proposition that four classes of negroes should be permit-ted to vote, namely, all who had been soldiers, all who could read and write, all who owned property, and all those who had been members of churches for five years before the war. This seems to meet to a certain extent the views of both parties to the question; the mass of those who oppose negro suffrage do so because, as they allege, the negro is ignorant and doltish, and so far below, intellectually and morally, the ordinary level of humanity, that he will never either appreciate the privilege or use it with any proper sense of its power Those allegations cannot be made against the classes we name, and all against whom they can be made are distinctly excepted by our division. Thus that division destroys the only defensible position of those who oppose negro

On the other hand, it meets the views of the better part of the radicals, who, whatever their faults may be in other respects, appear to have some desire for the purity of elections. They, perhaps, do not wish that a worthless negro should have the suffrage any more than a worthless white man. They only want to secure the recognition of the principle that no class of the Southern people shall be deprived of the right to vote on account of color. That recognition made, as it will be by the admission of these classesand it is acknowledged that these classes will include every negro that ought to voteand this plan, which thus seems to meet the wishes of the two parties, ought also to meet the views, of the mass of the people who have not yet taken sides. It ought to meet their Views, because some admission of negro suffrage must be made, and this appears to be the only just plan upon which we can make it. We must admit the negro suffrage-because it is utterly impossible that a free and enlightened people can say that the man who has sustained their cause and freedom in battle shall suffer political degradation. We must give it as a reward and acknowledgment to negro soldiers; and we will do wisely if we hold it out as an inducement and stimulus to all others. No philanthropy will do so much for the negro, intellectually or otherwise, as the simple assurance that he shall have a vote on the day when e can read and write. Moreover, if we may udge of the temper of the Southern people by the significant reminder of Sanders' letter that rabid Southern men have the majority at every poll, we shall by and by want negro voters in the Southern States as much as we ever wanted negro fighters.

The Tribune is willing to accept the arrangement we propose "as a basis of concord and seace." But that arrangement will be good only if carried out in a constitutional way. It cannot be made by any power that assumes to act from military necessity, because there is no military necessity. President Lincoln pro claimed the abolition of slavery when there really was a military necessity; yet slavery was subsequently abolished by constitutional ac-tion, because there was room to doubt the validity and force of the former measure. It is the same now, and to arrange this question in any but the constitutional way will always leave its legality in doubt.

The only satisfactory way to settle this important point is by a national convention and the only power with full authority to do it, and the only one that gives a guaranty that it will be done properly. The country would probably not be willing to leave it to the individual States, and since there is no military necessity, the President has not the power. And the same convention might very properly revise the whole subject of the elective franchise, especially with a view to the just representation at the polls of all taxable property. It has been asserted that taxation without representa tion was unjust, and the Revolutionary war was waged on that point. But it is certain that there is now a very abundant taxation where there is no adequate representation; and it is as important to overhaul the question of suffrage in this respect as in any other.

INCOMES AND INCOME TAX .- The assessors' lists of the income tax for 1864 are now ready to be passed over to the hands of the collectors whose duty it is to notify the public when the tax will become due and when it must be paid. The lists this year show a large increase of income over 1863. Many people have overhauled their affairs more carefully and are able to make a fuller return, while others have added to their earnings considerably. Thus the show of in comes over five thousand dollars is much reater in 1864, and those which mount up to the hundred thousands have not decreased in

These enormous incomes of five and eight hundred thousand, and even a million dollars per annum do not represent in this country dleness or luxury, as in Europe. The fortunes have been won by hard toil, and when they reach this princely figure the owners do not fall back into indolence or leisure. On the contrary, the men in this city who enjoy such immente incomes that they pay taxes on eight hundred thousand and a million work more hours a day—and work mentally and physically too—as the common laborer. We venture to say that if any laboring man were asked to work as hard for his bread and butter and clothes he would grumble, and strike for the ten hour system. It is told of the millionaire Girard that when a man once congratulated him upon the happiness which his wealth procured, replied that if he would take care of his property, he (Girard) would give him all he wanted to eat, and drink, and wear, and a house to live in. Of course the remuneration was declined as entirely too small. "Well," said Girard, "that is all I get for doing it."

The possession of wealth and the curse of idleness are happily not synonymous in America. No man lives if he does not work. He only vegetates. The doctrine that great wealth and unbroken case are not a guarantee for every happiness may be a bitter philosophical pill for the unwealthy to swallow; but it is nevertheless true. Our millionaires feel this and they act upon it, consequently whatever may be true of England or other countries,

the men of the largest fortunes here are no idlers nor spendi wifts, but the hardest working men in the country.

The Soldiers and the Sail'ors-Their

For thirty years this country has been agitated by parties inconceivably corrupt. With indiscriminate rapacity they have plundered and deceived the country year after year, and it long since became impossible to make any distinction between parties in respect to the corruptness of their motives and acts. All they old parties were so much alike in this that they could be fairly classed together, so that the country was simply divided into the people and the parties. On the one hand the people a hearty, honorable independent race that builds railroads and steamboats, clears away the forests, mines and develops the great resources of the continent; and on the other hand the parties-an isolated section of the commu nity, separate from the people, and banded together for the purpose of plunder, under the pretext of carrying on the government. But these parties, with their villanous

schemes, their rancorous quarrels, their general violence and folly, finally ran the country into a state of discord that resulted in the late see tional war. And the important phenomenou of that war was that the people had to come out from their ordinary occupations and settle the troubles that the politicians had brought on in their wild spirit of party hate. All our armed forces were simply the American people under arms for that purpose. The farmer l his plough, the boatman his oar, the woodman his axe, and the shoemaker his awl; the parson his pulpit and sore throat, the lawyer his case, and the dandy his diamonds and dimity-all parts of the people banding together in the common cause simply to prevent the ruin that the politicians wer bringing on; and the people thus generously coming out did save the country, after the grandest struggle of which there is any

The important question now is whether the country shall fall again into the hands of these corrupt politicians from whom the people have thus taken it. Shall we lapse once more into the old way, and thus lose a great part of the benefit of the sacrifices the people have made ! No; it must be kept forever out of the hands of the politicians, who brought on the last trouble, and will, if left alone, bring on another. The soldiers and sailors—the men who saved it in battle-must now save it in the peaceable, constitutional way as voters. They are the proper nucleus for an association of the peeple that shall supersede the parties. They have the heart and brain for the occasion. They are bold and intelligent. While they have braved danger they have studied and argued with one another over the causes of the war and the necessities of the country. The bivouse has been their school, and while they have talked patriotism at night by the camp fire, they have practised it on the morrow in the face of the enemy. It is in their nature deeply, and is not the mouthy trash of the stump orator. They are carnest, too, and are just the men to inspire a great aggregation of the people with grand purposes for the good of the country. Will they do it?

THE TWO GREAT ENTERPRISES .- A sagacious provincial cotemporary has discovered that two great enterprises undertaken in New York have failed. One is the Mexican emigration, and the other the payment of the national debt by private subscription. It happens that both of these plans are still going on, although the ultimate results of each may be postponed. We have just learned, for instance, that a large portion of Kirby Smith's forces have "emigrated" to Mexico, and no doubt thousands more will make their way across the Rio Grande, some in boats, and some, perchance, by swimming; but they will emigrate anyhow. As for the payment of the national debt, people, we find, are still subscribing according to their means and inclinations. It is quite practicable, and, if properly organized by the government, will be essful. Therefore we assure our provincial oracle that both these enterprises "still live." THE RETURNED VETERANS AND THE FOURTE

or July.-The coming anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated in an unusually enthusiastic and impressive manner. Perhaps two hundred thousand Union troops, veterans and others, will be at home on that day, and the hosannas that will be sung to the restored Union, as well as to the restor fathers, sons, brothers and lovers to their family hearths and sweethearts, will not be paralleled since those heard during the days Israel was redeemed by Divine grace. To give éclût to this extraordinary attraction of the day, the Governors of a number of States have issued special proclamations to the people, calling attention to the fact that so many of the restored heroes will be among them, and inviting their earnest co-operation in giving them a welcome becoming their sacrifices as fearless devotion to their country. The day will be especially distinguished at Gettysburg Pa., by the ceremonies attending laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at which the President of the United States and many other dignitaries of the land will be present. countrymen are warm in their determination to honor the brave Union soldiers as Inde pendence Day approaches. TRIPLING WITH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The

in regard to government securities. It appears that a spread eagle sheet has been started in Philadelphia, filled with transparent financial puffs and campaign songs as a pretended advertisement for government securities. The experiment is as sure to be disgusting to the people as it is likely to be damaging to ational bonds if allowed to be continu MUSTERED QUE-Generals Butler, Banks and

attention of the Secretary of the Treasury

should be directed to an experiment which

somebody, probably Jay Cooke, is trying on

Heintzelman, neglecting to send in their resignations on or before the 15th inst, were mustered out of service on Friday last. There are several others who will soon receive notice that their "time has come."

John H. Surratt Not in Portland.

Bancon, June 18, 1865.

The man who supposed to be John Surratt in Portland scently, has been here eight or ten days. He is proot Surratt, the conspirator.

The Body of J. H. Page Recovered.

Rosrow, June 18, 1866.

The body of J. H. Page, which has been missing since Wednesday, was found yesterday in the water near Balki's Island. He had recently been subject to temporary fits of in-anity. Deceased was President of the Cage Cod Railroad and a prominent citizen.